page 2 of this paper consisting of a total of 17 sheets.

Remarks begin on page 17 of this paper.

The proposed amendments to the claims 1-2 will replace all prior versions of the claims 1-2 in said application.

The proposed amendments to the claim 1 to be sent to Primary examiner Dr. Lori A. Clown by the fax of December 12, 2007 comprising:

Claim 1 (currently amended): A multiparameter method of ~~screening for the diagnosis, the prevention or the treatment~~ evaluating ~~disease risk, disease cause, therapeutic target, and therapeutic efficiency~~ of atherosclerosis-related coronary heart disease (CHD) or stroke comprising;

defining the disease as atherosclerosis-related CHD or stroke, ~~or other cardiovascular disease;~~

defining the normal as free from said disease;

defining the following parameters as atherosclerotic parameters consisting of c =

the Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) concentration parameter in mg/dL or c = the C-reactive protein (CRP) concentration parameter in mg/L, p = the blood systolic pressure parameter in mmHg or p = the blood diastolic pressure parameter in mmHg, f = the heart rate parameter in s^{-1}, a = the radius parameter along arterial radius in cm, T = the temperature parameter of blood plasma in °C, α = the angle parameter between gravity and the mean velocity of blood fluid in arterial vessels in degree and z = the axial position parameter of diffusion flux along the inner wall in the axial direction of arterial vessels in cm, called the diffusion length parameter;

measuring, for an individual ~~having the measured values of diseases,~~ said atherosclerotic parameters ~~of~~ using the following expressions: ~~for an individual~~

$$J = Ac^{\frac{11}{9}}(v^3 D^{16})^{\frac{1}{27}}\left(\frac{g\cos\alpha + fu}{z}\right)^{\frac{2}{9}} \quad (1.1)$$

or

$$J = Bc^{\frac{11}{9}} p^{\frac{1}{3}} T^{\frac{16}{27}} a^{\frac{2}{3}} f^{\frac{2}{9}} z^{-\frac{2}{9}} \quad (1.2)$$

and

$$J = E c^{\frac{11}{9}} D^{\frac{16}{27}} z^{-\frac{2}{9}} (\cos\alpha)^{\frac{1}{9}} \quad (1.3)$$

wherein J = the mass transfer flux in 10^{-5}

g/(cm^{2}s), A, B and E = the constants of conversion factors, v = the eddy velocity of blood fluid in arterial vessels in cm/s, u = the mean velocity of the blood fluid in cm/s, D = the diffusion coefficient in cm^2/s, and g = the gravitational acceleration in cm/s^2;

~~the~~ measuring, for an individual ~~not~~ having ~~the~~ ~~disease~~, the normal values of said atherosclerotic parameters;

determining the disease risks yielded by the difference between said measured values and said normal values of said atherosclerotic parameters;

adding all said disease risks ~~together yields~~ containing a total risk of said disease;

determining a disease risk level containing said total risk of said disease;

selecting an atherosclerotic risk factor related to an atherosclerotic parameter that is the greatest contribution to said total risk of said disease so as to result in said risk

factor as a primary therapy target of said disease;

selecting a greater flux between the LDL mass transfer flux and the monocyte mass transfer flux so as to result in said greater flux as a primary cause in said disease;

selecting a greater concentration level between the LDL level in serum and the CRP level in blood plasma so as to result in said greater level as a secondary therapy target of said disease;

determining a relative ratio between currently said total risk and previously said total risk so as to yield said relative ratio as a therapeutic efficacy of said disease;

repeating above-mentioned said methods until said disease risk level is reduced to a normal level for said individual who requires the therapy to prevent or to treat atherosclerosis-related CHD or stroke;

above-mentioned said methods are written as an executable computer program named the MMA.exe,

or another name, to be installed into a general purpose digital computer device to accomplish said methods; and

~~to output~~ outputting ~~a result of said methods~~ said total disease risk, ~~disease cause, therapeutic target and therapeutic efficiency to a display or a memory or another computer on a network, or to~~ a user or a display.

The proposed amendments to the claim 2 to be sent to Examiner Mr. Jason M. Sims by the fax of December 10, 2007 comprising:

Claim 2 (Currently amended): A method as in claim 1, wherein the nine disease risks are yielded by the differences between the measured values and the normal values of the nine atherosclerotic parameters, wherein: ~~said method comprising the steps of:~~

Substituting a measured value, c_{m_1} in mg/dL, of the individual's LDL concentration in human serum which is determined using a medical technique for measuring the concentration of blood constituents or said c_m is determined by the physician, into eq. 1.1 yields $Tm_1 = Hc_{m_1}^{1/4}$ where

$$H = AC_v^3 D^{1/2} l^{1/27} \left(\frac{2\omega_3 + f_v}{2}\right)^{2/3}$$

substituting a normal value, c_n in mg/dL, of said LDL concentration is determined by the physician or said c_n = 100 mg/dL for adult, into 1.1 yields $J_{n_1} = H c_{n_1}$ 11/9

calculating $\frac{J_m - J_n}{J_n}$, where J_m yielded by substituting said c_m into said equation (1.1) and J_n yielded by substituting said C_n into said equation (1.1), yields:

$$R_1 = \left[\frac{c_m}{c_n}\right]^{11} - 1 \quad \frac{J_{m_1} - J_{n_1}}{J_{n_1}} \qquad (1)$$

~~substituting said C_m and said C_n into the following expression~~ (1) where $c_m \geq c_n$ and

calculating (1) yields the disease risk R_1 caused by the LDL concentration parameter related to the atherosclerotic risk factors being an elevated LDL concentration in human serum, high-fat diet, hypercholesterolemia or other risk factors that increase said LDL concentration;

substituting a measured value, C_m in mg/L, of the individual's CRP concentration in human blood plasma, which is determined using a medical technique for measuring the concentration of blood

constituents or said C_{m_2} is determined by the physician, into 1.1 yields $J_{m_2} = H C_{m_2}^{11/15}$ where $H = A C_v^3 D^{16}_1{}^{1/27}\left(\frac{3\cos\theta + F_v^2}{2}\right)$

substituting a normal value, C_{n_2} in mg/L, of said CRP concentration and parameter ~~an equivalent factor, F, are determined by the physician wherein $F=\left(\frac{D_c}{D_L}\right)^{\frac{16}{27}}$, D_c = the CRP diffusion coefficient and D_L = the LDL diffusion coefficient or said c_n = 1.0 mg/L for adult and said F = 0.66,~~ into eq. (1.1) yields $J_{n_2} = H C_{n_2}^{11/15}$ and

calculating $\frac{J_{m_2}-J_{n_2}}{J_{n_2}}$, where J_{m_2} yielded by substituting said C_{m_2} into said equation (1.1) and J_{n_2} yielded by substituting said C_{n_2} into said equation (1.1), yields:

$$R_2 = \sout{F\left(\left(\frac{c_m}{c_n}\right)^{\frac{11}{15}} - 1\right)}\ \frac{J_{m_2} - J_{n_2}}{J_{n_2}} \qquad (2)$$

~~substituting said C_m, said C_n and said F into the following expression (2)~~ where $c_m \geq c_n$ and

calculating (2) yields the disease risk R_2 caused by the CRP concentration parameter related to the atherosclerotic risk factors being an elevated CRP level in human blood